

## DESERT THEIR FLAG FOR WINE GROWERS

Whole French Battalion Goes  
Over to the Workmen.

### AN OFFER TO RETURN

Men Relent and Say They Will Go  
Back, With Conditions.

### SERIOUS TROUBLE VERY LIKELY

Government Will Demand an Absolute  
Unconditional Surrender—Force  
Sent for the Purpose.

PARIS, June 21.—Gen. Bailloud, with artillery and other troops, is proceeding to Beziers in order to compel the unconditional surrender of the mutineers, who are now said to number 607 men.

PARIS, June 21.—The battalion of the 17th Infantry Regiment, stationed at Agde, in the department of Hérault, has deserted with its arms and ammunition and joined the insurgent wine growers at Beziers, the headquarters of the regiment. The mutineers, who mostly were recruited among the wine growers, number about 400 men. They marched into Beziers, with drums beating and colors flying, and are now camped in the principal square of that city, with stacked arms. The deserters tried to enlist the sympathies of the remainder of the regiment stationed at Beziers, but failing to do so they promised to eject them from the barracks.

### Offered to Return.

Early this afternoon the subprefect of Beziers notified Premier Clemenceau that the mutineers had offered to return to Agde on the condition that they were not punished. A little later they renewed their demand to be allowed to reoccupy their former barracks at Beziers. M. Clemenceau curtly replied that he refused to parley with deserters or consider any proposal unless unconditional surrender, adding that he was determined to utilize all the government's forces if necessary in order to suppress the uprising.

### Battalion Mutinies.

Details of the mutiny show that a battalion of the 17th Infantry Regiment, sent from Beziers to Agde on account of the soldiers' sympathy with the local wine growers, mutinied there this morning, raided the magazine, filled their pouches with cartridges and with fixed bayonets and flags, flying, marched out of Agde and entered Beziers. When notified of the mutiny, Gen. Croisade, commanding the 6th Brigade, met the mutineers at Villeneuve and attempted to persuade them to return to duty.

"Soldiers," he commanded, "kill me or obey me."  
The soldiers replied that they had no desire to kill the general, but were determined to return to Beziers.

### A Military Spectacle.

The mutineers, although without officers, marched into Beziers in perfect order at 6 o'clock this morning, the cheers of the local crowds mingling with the rolling of the drums and the strains of the bugles. After stacking arms the deserters announced their intention to remain on the square until allowed to reoccupy their barracks, from which they recently were transferred. The people gave the mutineers a warm welcome and furnished them with ample provisions and supplies of straw, upon which the three soldiers threw themselves after stationing pickets and proclaiming their determination to defend their lives in the event of being attacked. The news of this momentous defection of troops, together with reports of other mutinies at various points in the revolting provinces, reached the government this morning and caused the gravest concern. Premier Clemenceau immediately summoned a cabinet meeting.

### The Cities Quiet.

At the ministry of the interior at noon inquirers were informed that the reports from Narbonne and Montpellier showed that both cities were comparatively quiet. At 9 o'clock this morning it was announced that the government's watchword remained "The law must reign."  
Interior Minister Briand indignantly denied the rumors that he has resigned. He said he was not such a coward as to desert his colleagues in the present circumstances.  
After the riotous events of yesterday the aspect of Narbonne today was comparatively calm. Soldiers were everywhere in the course of his reply, said that over 100 soldiers were wounded in the fighting with rioters yesterday at Narbonne. He then fully confirmed the dispatches of the Associated Press in regard to the mutiny of a battalion of the 17th Infantry at Agde, and its march to Beziers, and said he could not listen to any proposition for the conditional surrender of the mutineers. The premier concluded by demanding a vote of confidence.

## PAN-AMERICAN PALACE

Structure to Be Erected on Van  
Ness Park Site.

### PRIZES FOR THE ARCHITECTS

Personnel of the Board of Judges of  
Award.

### APPROVAL OF THE SELECTION

No Time to Be Lost in Putting the  
Plans into Execution—Description  
of Building.

The Pan-American Palace to be erected on Van Ness Park at the foot of 17th street will be built on designs made by Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret, architects of Philadelphia. As stated in yesterday's Star, that firm submitted the winning design in the competition June closed. Other prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize, \$3,000, to Edward Pearce Casey and Arthur Dillon of New York; second prize, \$2,000, to John Russell Pope of New York; third prize, \$1,000, to Peter De Gelcke, jr., and William T. L. Armstrong of New York.

The judges of award, selected by the architects themselves, were Charles F. McKim, Henry Hornbostel and Austin W. Lord, all of New York. Secretary Root, as president ex officio of the governing board, and John Barrett, as director of the bureau of American republics, examined the plans with the judges and approved their selection.

Eight firms of architects who were especially invited to submit plans will each receive \$1,000. They are Carrero & Hastings, New York; Eames & Young, St. Louis; Cass Gilbert, New York; Hornbostel & Marshall, Washington; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; Peabody & Stearns, Boston; Whitfield & King, New York; and Wood, Donah & Deming, Washington.

### Twelve From This City.

Out of a total number of 142 who registered in the open competition, 62 were New Yorkers, while 12 were from Washington and 8 from Baltimore. Philadelphia was represented by 10 architects in the open competition.

In making the awards the judges took three points especially into consideration—the cost of the building, the plan of the interior, and the fact of or of the building. While the plans submitted included many designs for handsome buildings, the judges found that 90 per cent of the designs far exceeded the limit of cost, \$600,000, set by the governing board.

The officials of the international bureau of American republics are very much pleased with the success of their efforts to secure a suitable design for the new building, and will lose no time in putting the plans into execution. It was explained today that the three judges, who are recognized as among the best architects in the United States, were unanimous in their judgment that the design of Kelsey & Cret was the best submitted in the competition. Because of that fact Secretary Root and Director Barrett had no hesitation in offering their approval to the architects.

### Near Center of Park.

The building will be located near the center of Van Ness Park, and will face the east, toward the executive grounds. It will have a frontage on 17th street of 165 feet and a depth of about 170 feet on B street. The style of architecture is a combination of the Latin-American with the classical, the Latin-American style being intended to represent the interests of the Latin-American republics in the building.

The design will harmonize with the general scheme of improvement of the parks of the national capital. The building will be approached by a wide driveway. Three large arched doors with Spanish grill gates will open into a handsome entrance hall, which will be the main reading room of the library. The hall is covered with a sliding glass roof, which may be closed in winter and kept open in summer, permitting the growth of the plants and the plants at all seasons. The offices of the clerks of the bureau are on the left of the patio, while on the right are the offices of the stockroom and of the library.

### Fine Landscape Effects.

The building will be surrounded by fine landscape effects, with a rear stairway leading into handsome gardens suitable for public functions in fair weather. The building will probably be built of concrete, with an abundant use of Spanish tiling and decoration. The site of the building is on the corner of 17th street and Van Ness park. The outside foundations will be finished in marble and the upper portions of the building will have a stucco finish similar to that in the houses in Latin countries. It is hoped to begin work on the foundations in August and to complete the entire building in a year and a half.

The building proper will cost \$200,000, and the furnishings and decorations will cost \$150,000, making a total cost of \$350,000, all of which expense will be borne by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The site of the building cost \$200,000, which was paid by the bureau.

Mr. Arthur Kelsey and Director Barrett will go to New York next Monday for the purpose of conferring with the three judges with a view to certain desirable modifications in the design. The three judges have shown a personal interest in the undertaking and have offered to give any assistance in their power to the successful prosecution of the work. It is the purpose of Director Barrett to have a perspective map of the new building from which photographs will be sent to interested parties in the United States and South American countries, including the leading newspapers.

### NATIONAL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT

American Handicap Won by J. J. Blanks of Tennessee.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Great American handicap in the shooting tournament was today won by J. J. Blanks of Trezevant, Tenn., with a score of 17 out of a possible 20. J. Mayott of Fort Howard, Colo., was second, with 15, and Chauncey M. Powers of Decatur, Ill., was third, with 14. These three were tied yesterday for first place, each scoring 16. The shoot-off today was at 20 targets.



THE MAN ON THE END.

## LIVE WIRES KILL FOUR

BOILER BEING MOVED CHARGED  
WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Four men were killed and several injured at the Proctor & Gamble soap works at Western avenue and Richmond terrace, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, last night when a live electric wire came in contact with a boiler that was being moved out of the works on a flat car.

The soap works have been under construction for a year and were to open Monday. A donkey boiler and a hoisting engine which have been used were loaded on a flat car yesterday to be sent to the Milliken iron works over the Baltimore and Ohio tracks. A number of men were pushing the flat car out into Western avenue. The boiler is 17 feet high, and when the car rolled into the street it was going at a good rate of speed with the men pushing behind. The smokestack struck the wires. The current passed down the boiler and caught the men, throwing them more than twenty feet.

William Gorey and his son, William, Jr., of 358 West 48th street were killed instantly, as were two Italians, whose names the police were unable to learn. Patrick Bradley of West Brighton and several Italians were injured.

Patrick Antico, who keeps a saloon across the street from where the accident happened, telephoned to St. Vincent's Hospital and also summoned the police. It was some time before any of the men could be persuaded to go near the car, although the current had been turned off.

Patrick Sweeney of 54 Post lane, Mariners Harbor, the foreman, and William Burke of 4 Taylor street, West Brighton, the assistant foreman, were arrested charged with criminal negligence and locked up in the West Brighton police station. The Pitts Construction Company employed the men.

Last night's is the second fatal accident in less than ten days. A week ago two men were killed by the fall of a derrick. There have been several other accidents since the works were started.

## TWO CHILDREN DIED STRANGELY

May Be Another Case of Mother-in-Law's Ill Treatment.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The body of Emma Pontius, ten years old, was taken from the lake in Lincoln Park last night, and her elder sister Clara, twelve years old, is missing. The parents of the children think one of the girls fell into the water and the other was drowned in trying to save her sister.

Mrs. Patrick Pontius, grandmother of the girls, told the police early today that she believed they had committed suicide because they had been ill treated. Both girls had gone to Lincoln Park after school and were last seen by Clarence, a twin brother of Clara, near the High Bridge. Charles Pontius, the father, is a machinist. The mother of the two girls and the boy died four years ago, and the father married his present wife two years ago.

## CONFESSED TO MURDER.

Prisoner Stricken With Fear by Bolt of Lightning.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 21.—Stricken with fear by a bolt of lightning which struck in the yard of the county prison last night, Charles Wawson of Shenandoah, arrested on the charge of killing his sweet-heart, cowered in his cell pleading for mercy, and when taken to the prison office confessed that he had shot the girl because she had refused to marry him.

He also confessed that \$400 had been hidden in his trunk and that he had been robbed of \$500 was untrue. Wawson had been shamming insanity since his arrest and his case had been postponed until September for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a cure. Today he is acting perfectly sane, but is in terror of being hung for his crime.

## DEMOTION IS HIS REWARD

MAJ. JAS. E. BELL TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM POST OFFICE.

Has Served Efficiently for Forty-Two Years—Mr. Barnes Declines to Explain.

Maj. James E. Bell, for the past forty-two years an official of the Washington city post office, and for most of that period superintendent of city delivery, will be demoted July 1 and transferred to one of the substations, probably branch A, in Georgetown. City Postmaster Benjamin F. Barnes is understood to have reached a decision to that effect, and also to have selected Maj. Bell's successor. But he won't say anything about it.

"The time is not yet ripe to discuss this matter," Mr. Barnes told a Star reporter today, when asked for his reasons for removing Maj. Bell as superintendent of delivery, a position which, according to the unanimous opinion of local business men, he has filled with credit to himself and to the post office.

Barnes Declines to Explain.  
"No," Mr. Barnes added, "I couldn't possibly say anything about it. As I say, the time isn't ripe, and then I wouldn't think of giving the news to one paper and not all the others. Why, it wouldn't be fair."  
Maj. Bell likewise declined to discuss the matter. He inquired as to what Mr. Barnes had told the reporter, and upon being informed that the city postmaster had declined to go into details remarked that he would have to take the same view of the case.

"I simply cannot say a word either way," the major replied.  
But everybody in the city post office seemed to know that Mr. Barnes had contemplated to remove Maj. Bell from his present position. All of the major's friends—and in the city post office particularly they are legion—are as blue as indigo and anxious to explain the cause. For several weeks there has been an active rumor in circulation that Mr. Barnes had decided to reward Maj. Bell's forty-two years of efficient service and pay tribute to his popularity in the post office, the department and with the rank and file of local business men by demotion and transfer.

At first it was understood that he was to go to station C, on G street between 6th and 7th, the largest branch in the city, but now, although nothing official has been promulgated, it is generally believed that he will be put in charge of the Georgetown branch, which is one of the smaller of the outside offices.

## Means Reduction in Salary.

Maj. Bell now receives a salary of \$2,700 a year. It is understood that the demotion will reduce that amount by at least \$500 a year.  
During the past few months Mr. Barnes has made a number of changes in the force under his direction, for which he has been more or less severely criticized. But in this case of Maj. Bell no one has yet been found who can suggest even a reasonably plausible excuse for Mr. Barnes' contemplated action. Maj. Bell is, according to business men, big and little, of the city, an entirely efficient superintendent of delivery. He has long been connected with the District of Columbia militia, holding commission as inspector general of rifle practice, and is also a member of the National Rifle Association and a popular officer of the citizen soldiers of the national capital.

## AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt Asked to Name Delegates to Denver Meeting.

DENVER, Colo., June 21.—The tenth annual session of the American mining congress, to take place at Joplin, Mo., November 11 to 14, was officially called yesterday by James F. Callbreath, Jr., of Denver, secretary of the organization.  
President Roosevelt has been asked to appoint ten delegates at large to take part in the convention; foreign nations may appoint ten delegates, and governors of states and territories will each be asked to elect ten delegates, while mayors of cities and towns, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, mining bureaus and exchanges, mining organizations and scientific societies will be asked to appoint two delegates each to take part in the sessions.

## THE TRENTON TROUBLE

COL. DICKINSON REFUSES TO QUIT AT GOVERNOR'S REQUEST.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—Secretary of State Dickinson today replied in writing to Gov. Stokes' letter asking him to resign his office. Col. Dickinson refused to comply with the request and confines his letter to a discussion of the reasons for his withdrawal of the libel suit instituted by him against Mayor Fagan of Jersey City for \$100,000 damages.

Col. Dickinson said he instituted the suit at the governor's direction, notwithstanding that every lawyer with whom he talked agreed that the suit could not be successfully prosecuted, first, because the alleged libel was privileged, and second, because if Fagan pleaded no malice, which he did, the action could not prevail.  
Col. Dickinson then goes on to say that he withdrew the suit with the intention of reinstating it after election. The reason he gives for this is that the case could not have come to trial until October and that in the meantime the government would have continued taking testimony for exploitation in the newspapers.

## MRS. HANNA DIVORCED.

Another Chapter in the Marital Troubles of the Family.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 21.—Mrs. Daisy Gordon Hanna was granted a divorce from Dan R. Hanna, son of the late Senator M. A. Hanna, by Judge Phillips in common pleas court today. Mrs. Hanna was given the custody of the only child.  
The alimony was privately agreed upon out of court.

Mrs. Daisy Gordon Hanna was the second wife of Dan R. Hanna, his first wife having been Mary Harrington Hanna, who obtained a divorce in 1898 and is now the wife of Edward K. Stallo of New York.  
The grounds for the suit for divorce were gross neglect of duty and cruelty.  
Mrs. Daisy Gordon Hanna, prior to her marriage to Dan R. Hanna, was the wife of Walter DeS. Maude, an English army officer, from whom she obtained a divorce a few years ago.

## SOME LOOSE METHODS.

How the Contracts Were Ordered for Pennsylvania Capitol.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 21.—The loose methods employed by the board of general and buildings in awarding the contracts and settling the bills for the \$9,000,000 furnishings of the new capitol were revealed by ex-Gov. Pennypacker and other former state officials in their testimony before the investigation commission today.

Mr. Pennypacker was called as a witness after testimony had been given by Edward B. Hardenberg, a former auditor general, and James M. Shumaker, who was superintendent of grounds and buildings during the construction and equipment of the capitol. Under a state law the governor, auditor general and state treasurer by virtue of their office constituted the board of public grounds and buildings.  
Hardenberg was a member of the board when the \$2,000,000 furniture contract was awarded to the Pennsylvania Construction Company, of which Representative Cassell is president, and also when the special capitol furnishing schedule, upon which John H. Sanborn of Philadelphia was awarded a \$5,000,000 contract, was prepared. After this schedule had been adopted the terms of Hardenberg and State Treasurer Harris expired, and their places on the board were taken by Auditor General Snyder and State Treasurer Matheis, who are here to appear before the commission.

## CLASS DAY AT HARVARD.

Senior Class Members Extend Hospitality in True College Style.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—Today was class day at Harvard and the members of the senior class entertained their friends in splendid style. In the course of the day there were many fashionable spreads by individuals and the various clubs of the university.  
The day opened for the seniors with their attendance at prayers in Appleton chapel, where Rev. Francis G. Peabody officiated. Following prayers they assembled in front of Holyworth Hall and marched to Sanders' Theater where the graduating exercises were held.

## AOKI TO REMAIN HERE

Japanese Jingoists Routed by  
the Conservatives.

### BUSINESS INTERESTS HEARD

The Saionji Ministry Now Supported  
by Both Parties.

### OKUMA'S ONSLAUGHT FAILS

Efforts to Be Made to Strengthen the  
Friendly Relations of the  
Two Countries.

The formal announcement by Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, in a Tokio dispatch published today, that Ambassador Aoki is to be retained at Washington, is regarded here as clearly establishing the fact that the present Japanese ministry, headed by Saionji, has assured itself of the support of both the unionist and conservative parties in its present attitude toward America. For a time there was some doubt in Washington, even in the minds of the officials of the Japanese embassy as to the power behind the demand of Count Okuma for the substitution for Aoki at Washington of his "strong" man, by which term it was understood meant a Japanese committed in advance to the policy of demanding from America full rights of citizenship, of residence and of immigration for Japanese.

### Aoki's Reports Unpopular.

Aoki had realized early the impossibility of securing all of these rights at this time, because of the inability of the national government to dominate state administrations. His reports to his own government to that effect, with the plain intimation that it was advisable to seek, instead of unlimited rights, only those that might reasonably be expected to be conceded at this time—an opportunist policy—at first caused a disagreeable impression in Japan. The successful outcome of the recent war, with the natural inflation of Japanese pride tended to make the ambassador's policy of doubtful popularity.

It is quite certain that the Saionji ministry was for a time somewhat taken aback at the ebullient of popular indignation evinced by the public in the opposition newspapers in Japan and even is surmised that there was a slight weakening and a disposition to make some concession. But soon after the agitation had reached its height the Japanese business interests began to feel a very strong pressure from abroad, conveying a clear warning that a quarrel with America would leave Japan friendless, and certainly would discourage the investment of foreign capital in Japanese enterprises.

### Policy of Friendship.

With this favorable influence the Saionji ministry found little difficulty in securing the adherence of the two great parties in Japan to its policies, and the announcement made from Tokio through the Associated Press, relative to Ambassador Aoki's tenure, is regarded as convincing evidence that Count Okuma's onslaught has failed and that the settled policy of Japan from now on will be to discontinue "jingo" agitation against America, and to endeavor to strengthen the friendly relations of the two countries.

## TAFT EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON

Brief Stay in St. Louis Today—Jesuit Dispute.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Secretary of War Taft arrived this morning from Kansas City en route to Washington. During his brief stay here Festus J. Wade was in conference with him relative to the dispute between the Philippine government and the Jesuit Fathers concerning the ownership of \$3,000,000 worth of property in the Philippine Islands.

Festus J. Wade, who is president of the Mercantile Trust Company, represents Archbishop Harry of Manila in endeavoring to secure settlement of the dispute. Secretary Taft stated after his conference with Mr. Wade that he would not render decision until after his return to Washington.

The Spanish-Philippine Bank, which the church has owned for nearly a century, one of the principal properties over which the dispute has arisen. When Archbishop Harry of Manila recently visited St. Louis, he asked Mr. Wade to represent the church in bringing about a settlement.

Secretary Taft refused to break silence as to his political aspirations. He would not discuss the presidency or the possibility of his nomination, or make any suggestion conveyed by the thought of the next national campaign would be. The Secretary was asked about the report sent out from St. Paul concerning his probable retirement from public life. He said that the reporters asked him whether it was true that he was worn out physically, and that he was tired of the office, and that he asked them to look at him and judge for themselves. He insisted that there was nothing he could say on political matters.

## KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Chauffeur Died From Injuries, But Two Occupants Escaped Injury.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21.—Edward O'Donnell, a chauffeur, was killed today by the automobile he was driving turning a somersault on the outskirts of the city. The overturning of the machine was caused by the bursting of a tire while rounding a corner.  
The automobile dashed into a curb. O'Donnell was pinned under it and he received injuries which caused his death on the way to a hospital. Two other occupants escaped without injury.

## Duke of Devonshire Ill.

LONDON, June 21.—The Duke of Devonshire, ex-lord president of the council, was overcome by heart trouble at the Ascot race track today. He was taken to Windsor Castle in an ambulance to the Devonshire house.

## Condemned to Death.

SEBASTOPOL, June 21.—The assassin of Col. Guesseffsky, the assistant harbor commandant at Sebastopol, who was murdering here June 16, has been condemned to death. He was tried by a regular court-martial, but procedure was as expeditious as that of abolished drumhead court-martials.  
The mutineers of the battleships Slope and Triavittella will be tried early, in July.

Weather.  
Fair and continued warm to-night and tomorrow.

## LAST TESTIMONY

AGAINST HAYWOOD

Some More Important Evidence  
by the Prosecution.

### LEAD NOW WITH DEFENSE

More Delayed Corroborative Evidence  
Is Expected.

### ASSOCIATION WITH DEFENDANT

Interesting Story About a Horse and  
Buggy Which Haywood is Said  
to Have Owned.

BOISE, June 21.—The state this morning made its last tender of evidence against William D. Haywood, on trial for the alleged murder of Frank Steenberg, and the lead is now with the defense, which will this afternoon ask for an instructed verdict for the prisoner.

Two important pieces of testimony were offered this morning.

Charles S. Kingsley, a handwriting expert, testified that the writing of the waivers on the money telegrams sent from Pettibone's store in Denver in the names of "J. Wolff" and "P. Bone" to "H. Green," in San Francisco, was done by the same hand that penned Pettibone's letter to John L. Stearns.

### The Last Day.

A stipulation by the defense admitting the fact that Haywood telegraphed money to Steve Adams at Ogden in 1903 and a ruling by the court denying the dissenting opinion in the Moyer habeas corpus case in Colorado, cleared the direct work of the prosecution and opened the way to the plea and case of the defense.

More documents are expected today, and other delayed corroborative evidence will be introduced. The state will go back to the San Francisco chapter of Orchard's story, and may produce the record of the sale of the gunpowder with which Orchard says he made the bomb which he asserts he exploded at Alfred Bradley's door. So far many statements made by Orchard in his confession on the stand have been corroborated.

### Told of His Victims.

He told of the houses he visited and the rooms he occupied in San Francisco; he told of experiments with the dynamite which he says was invented by Pettibone; he told of receiving money from "Pat Bone," who, he said, was Pettibone; he told of the poisoned milk; he described his plans to blow Bradley and possibly his whole family to their death with a dynamite bomb; he gave his hotel address, and each statement has been corroborated by witnesses whose testimony has not been successfully assailed in their cross-examination. The state has contented itself with bringing before the jury the story of the blowing up of the concentration camp at Wickenburg, in the state of Arizona, but the cases that capped the death of two men. This was the beginning of the long list of crimes of violence to which Orchard confessed, and corroboration of which has been the work of the prosecution. The state began its story of corroboration of his story when the time of his connection with the miners' union in Colorado and the outbreak of the great strike at Cripple Creek. The vindicator mine netted the murderer fourteen men.

### Fourteen Non-Union Miners Dead.

The explosion at the Independence depot, confessed to by Orchard as having been planned and executed by him, resulted in the death of fourteen non-union miners. Orchard said he wanted Gov. Peabody, who had been and gun, and both the former governor of Colorado and his daughter have testified to incidents described by Orchard. The attacks on Peabody were said to be made by the man who made one of the bombs described by Orchard has been found and the bomb itself has been traced to the place where Orchard said it would be found. It was discovered by a fireman at Wallace, who, while hacking at some ice in the river with an ax struck the head of the bomb. The dynamite did not explode because the powder was frozen. The bomb is one of the exhibits.

### The Planting of the Bomb.

Orchard told of planting a bomb at the gate of Judge Goddard in Denver. This associate justice of the supreme court of Colorado was the last link to the finding of the bomb after Orchard made his confession exactly where Orchard said he placed it. He himself unearthed the packages containing the essentials to the explosion, and which he himself sealed up and placed in a safety vault immediately after they were unearthed by the adjutant general of the state, who was chosen to do the dangerous task.  
Orchard said he planted a bomb to kill Judge Gabbert, another justice of the supreme court of Colorado. Judge Gabbert escaped, but the bomb exploded and killed a passerby whom Orchard described as "an innocent man."

### Traced Through Several States.

Orchard has traced through several states, Colorado, Montana, Washington and Idaho up to the date of Gov. Steenberg's residence of December 30, 1903, where his last fearful crime was committed and Frank Steenberg was killed.

The defense will not attempt to deny or contradict Orchard's statements that he is a murderer, a criminal, or that he is guilty of crimes of which he stands charged, but they maintain their client, Haywood, had no connection with them, and today or tomorrow will move that the charge against Haywood be dismissed because the state has failed to show his connection with any of the crimes of which Orchard has told or to connect him with the specific crime of which he stands charged.

### May Continue Its Innings.

If the motion is denied the defense will commence its innings Monday next. Clarence Darrow of Chicago will make the opening speech. Then will follow the evidence. Already some fifty witnesses are here, and that they will contradict Orchard in many particulars is a foregone conclusion. The defense will be conducted by Mr. Darrow, and he intimates that there are surprises in store. The evidence today, according to the